RHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE CAUCASUS

Continuation of the Old Hero's Course Through the Empire of the Czar.

Departure from Yalta-The Voyage to Poti-The Old Greek Colony of Theodosia-Tartar Villages-The Valley of the Rion-Scenes Along the Way-In the Heart of the Caucasus-Yalta, Batum, Poti and Kutais.

KUTAIS, May 10, 1872. Sherman's party left Yalta the day after arriving there, having stopped just long enough to get a very good dinner at the Hotel of Yalta. While on this subject I may as well remark that this was not the only banquet we unexpectedly gave at the invitation of other people. Going upon the boat next morning somewhat fatigued by the festivities of the previous night, we found a neat and inviting collation spread, which we were engaged to partake in the most polite and affable manner by an officer who had been detached to accompany us, and who also invited several other people to assist in an authoritative ceremonious way, which did us the greatest honor, and which made us think it was not a bad sort of thing to be travelling as voyageurs de distinction stopping here and there by the way to indulge in good things the respectful admiration of the natives caused to be set before us. The satisfac tion of our meditations on the subject was, however, slightly alloyed some time afterwards, when we were presented with a bill for the whole break fast, including everybody who had been present, which bill our financier, Colonel Audenried, paid with an air of calm superiority and matter-of-course way that caused some doubts and apprehensions which had been gathering around us to vanish like chaff before the wind. The officer had been so busily occupied, and the boat had left so hurriedly,

FORGOTTEN TO PAY THE BULL or, what is likewise possible, he had paid it, and the steward had been prudently laying up something for his old age. It was a very amusing and characteristic little incident, affording food for much unseemly and ironical mirth to some of the party, and Mr. Curtin had to acknowledge that this tir his guests had got the better of him.

THE VOYAGE TO POTI. The party had taken passage for Poti, the nearest port of the Caucasus, where it expected to arrive in

There is no quay at Yalta, and the landing of goods and passengers is therefore effected by means of small boats and lighters, a very difficult and even dangerous operation in bad weather, as the bay of Yalta is altogether unprotected on the south, and the waves sometimes come rolling in to the beach in a way that would capsize or dash to pieces the strongest boat. We were favored with calm weather, however, and after some rowing back-ward and forward we all got safely on board the steamer, and were soon off coasting along the southeastern shore of the Crimea, in the direction of the Sea of Azof.

We had an exceedingly pleasant voyage to Poti. though it was somewhat monotonous and tame, for

though it was somewhat monotonous and tame, for there was no bad weather and no exciting events occurred to disturb the even tenor of existence. A lazy, sleepy voyage, during which there was nothing to do but pace the deck, smoke cigars and watch the rippling waters on one side glistening under the light of the warm sunshine, or the ROCKY, FRECIPITOUS COAST on the other, that sometimes rose tail and dark and threatening, or sometimes retreated from the sea and rose to the distant horizon in gentle, wooded slopes, and then once again boidly advanced out into the water and broke up into promontories and headlands, forming little bays and inlets, and disclosing deep gorges and narrow deflies. Through these deflies might occasionally be caught glimpses of snug little valleys, surrounced on all sides by the steep, dark mountains, but smiling like the Carden of Eden, with here and there a Tartar village, built against the side of a steep ascent, its flat med roofs rising above one another like a wood stairway, shaping ever varying forms of beauty, on which one might gaze in this misty golden atmosphere, and dream and gaze the livelong day, and never tire. Our boat was rather a dirty old affair, of the Russian steambout monopoly,

MUCH GIVEN TO RATS, and bad smells, and had a disgusting way of rolling about and interfering with people's stomachs even in calm weather. The only time I was ever seck in my like was on this boat, while lying before Poti, trying to get over the bar. As to the rats, although they allowed you to occupy the cabin during the day time, they evidently looked upon it as their property at night, and respectfully but ectfully

in the property at might, and respectually but hermly insisted upon their rights as soon as the shadows began to gather. They had nests in the plane, having probably an ear for music, and such an exteen the customs and divans the plane, having probably and ear for music, and meanth of the customs and they are such the control of the customs and they are the her out of young? and inexperienced rats who had not yet learned the uses to which their homes were devoted by the outside world. The fare, however, was excellent and cheap, far surpassing in this respect anything I have yet seen in Russia, and there was a very good selection of books, French and English, among which were Shakspeare and Walter Scott, that served to while away the time, in lieu of anything better. We were not, however, at this stage of our journey, the gayest party in the world. We were, on the contrary, I am afraid, a little dull, and

PRINCE DOLGORUXY.

Who accompanied us, was in despair, saying he had never seen a party of Americans who drank so little or were so generally stipid, and probably with a view to making up for the shortcomings of others, indusged in codks and English pale ale to an aiarming extent. The party stopped a iew hours at Kertch, situated in the Strait, between the Azof and the Black Seas, without landing, and about an hour at Theodosia, the old Greek colony whose history runs back until it letter to stop here we were obliged to content ourselves with a walk around the old Genoese Citade and a view of the piace as seen irom the sea in the dusk of the evening. Slient and gloomy it lay in the gathering darkness, no lights to be seen, no noise of traffic to be heard, still and incless as the dust of the heroes who lived and loved, and longht and died here twenty-four hundred years ago—

MACHARITH AND ASPECTINI HOVERING OVER.

There is little time to stop here we were obliged to content ourselves with a walk around the sea so rough that lives and one mighty people.

There is little time to stop here were supplied to the se

Our boat having at last arrived we got on board and started back to Poti at four o'clock in the morning. The sun gross bright and clear, and when we went on deck we beheld with astonishment and degit, sharply defined against the sky, at the distance of three hundred miles, white and clear and pure with their eternal snows, the beautiful CACASIAN BANGE, glistening and reflecting the sunlight like mountains of burnished sliver. There was Eibrow ris-

ing high and massive and mighty above the rest, and Kuzbee, tall and slender and graceful as a maiden; others sharp and ragged like the teeth of a saw; some as round and smooth and beautiful as a white bosom; but Ararat, from whose summit, four thousand years ago, few forth the dove and the raven over the wide expanse of waters, was not visible; and although we afterwards passed within less than one hundred miles of it not one glimpse did we catch of the famous mount whence

NOAH AND HIS SONS
looked forth on a drowned world. Our near approach to the land as we advanced into the harbor of Poti—if harbor it can be called—soon cut off our view of the delightful vision, to our great regret, and we saw it no more.

We breakfasted at Poti, where we were met by an aid-de-camp of Count Levachoff, the Governor of Imeritia, and took the train for

of Imeritia, and took the train for KUTAIS, the ancient Cyta and capital of Colahis, where we arrived the same day. The valley of the Rion, between Poti and Kutais, through which the railroad runs, we found, contrary to our expectations, very fertile and well cultivated. We were now in the heart of the Caucasus, and expected to see only wild hordes of Mingrelians, Imritians and Georgians careering over the plains on horseback, making war upon us, or, better still, offering to sell us their beautiful

war upon us, or, better still, offering to sell us their beautiful

WILD-EYED, DARK-HAIRED DAUGHTERS.

We saw nothing of the kind; but oxen ploughing in the fields, turning up the rich black soil, groups of laborers here and there, men and women, in picturesque costumes, it is true, who stopped from their labors to watch the train go by—all the marks, in short, indicating a steady, hard-working, industrious people. For my own part I was considerably disgusted with this state of affairs, for I had expected to see something wild and savage and fanciful, such as I had so often read about, and I little dreamed of the change fifteen short years of modern civilization had wrought in this romantic and faroff country. But these signs of progress are, to tell the truth, such as denote a very new civilization. There are log cabins, like those seen on our own Western frontiers—fields still full of stumps, showing where not long ago, stood noble forests; clearings full of turning heaps of logs and brush where soon will be fields of waving corn. Here in the very

CASDLE OF THE HUMAN RACE are going on the same processes of transformation and breaking in the stubborn soil, so long run wild, as may be seen in the forests and plains of our own far West. It is the backward wave of that great tide of civilization that went out from this spot when, near here. Noah planted the first vine and got on his first drunk 4,000 years ago.

EXPLORING THE TERRITORIES.

A Great Work Carried on by the Government-A Body of Experienced Scientists Searching the Western Country-New Discoveries and Useful and Interesting Developments Expected from Utah, Montana and Colorado.

CAMP UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NEAR OGDEN, Utah, June 19, 1872.

There is a great work carried on under the Department of the Interior which hitherto has attracted but little attention outside of the scientific world. I refer to the geological surveys of the Territories, which for many years have been made under the direction of Professor Hayden, the United States Geologist. But as the great belts of railroad span our country the utility of these explorations has been brought before the general public through the reports containing so much information regarding the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. The survey is not confined to geological investigations alone, but embraces all branches of natural knowledge, the formation of the earth's crust, the flora of the region through which we pass, its richness in coal, iron or the minerals. Besides, large collections of mammals, fishes, reptiles, insects (particular attention being given to those destructive of vegetation are made by those of the party making a special study of these branches of natural history. An ef-

study of these branches of natural history. An efficient corps of topographers are attached to the expedition to make both geological and topographisal maps of the conntry, and as we pass through a country this year hitherto unexplored—the land of the Tetons—peaks of the Rocky Mountains that can be seen for three hundred miles, by fixing on these as points of observation, they will be enabled to take the topography of a vast area of country. Our camp is at present pitched on a pleasant plateru, about eight miles from Salt Lake, and our ichthyologist and botanist have already dispelled the idea of this inland body of water being a "dead sea," by having obtained quantities of piscal and botanical life from its waters. Since our arrival we have been busy drawing supplies from Fort Douglas and in organizing the party. This is no small undertaking, but all runs smoothly under the experienced direction of Mr. Stevenson, the general manager.

THE PARTY WILL BE DIVIDED into two sections for the summer work. The first will proceed to Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, a distance of 500 miles. From this point they will explore the valleys of the Madison and Gallatin rivers to their sources, also the headwaters of the Yellow-stone, the main object being to survey as far as practicable the most important water shed on the continent—for in this region, within a radius of fifty miles, may be found the sources of three of the largest rivers in our country. Here Snake River takes its rise and empties into the Pacific by the Co-

largest rivers in our country. Here Snake River takes its rise and empties into the Pacific by the Columbia. Here, too, Green River first appears, which, uniting with the Grand, forms the Colorado and empties into the Gulf of California. Here also is the source of the Yellowstone, which, after coursing through our continent under the names of the Missouri and Mississippi, finds its way to the Gulf of Mexico. This will be one of the most important topographical surveys ever made, for no accurate map has ever been made of the sources of these rivers, or the great peaks lying among them ever definitely located.

SECTION NUMBER ONE.

topographical surveys ever made, for no accurate map has ever been made of the sources of these rivers, or the great peaks lying among them ever definitely located.

SECTION NUMBER ONE.

This section is composed of Dr. Hayden, in charge; Mr. Beckler, topographer; Messrs. Gannet and Walsefield, astronomers; Mr. Logan, Secretary; Mr. Holmes, artist; Dr. Peale, mineralogist; Mr. Savage, assistant geologist, and Messrs. Platt and Greve, general assistants.

SECTION NUMBER TWO.

the larger section will be under the charge of Mr. Stevenson, and composed of the following corps:—Professor Bradley, geologist; Messrs. Burck and Herring, topographers; Messrs. Jackson and Campbell, photographers; Messrs. Adams and Coulter, botaulists; Mr. Carrington, leithyologist; Mr. Merriam, ornithologist; Mr. Nicholson, meteorologist; Mr. Jacox, naturalist; Messrs. Beveridge, Brown, Jones, Negley, Taggart and West, general assistants. In addition to the above there is the necessary complement of teamsters, cooks, hunters and men of all work. This party will march through northern Utah and Idaho Territorics to Fort Hall, where the wagons, tents, &c., will be abandoned and the pack train resorted to for transportation.

THE ROUTE

will then be continued up the valley of Snake River, thus approaching the Tetons from the South. The passage of these peaks is to be forced, if possible, so as to meet the other section of the expedition on the northern side, and thus unite the survey. This route was attempted by Colonel Rayaolds, of the United States Engineers, in 1860, but losing several men and horses together with his provisions in endeavoring to cross Snake River, he was obliged to return without accomplishing his purpose. If we succeed in effecting a junction with our comrades we shall return by parallel beits and thus cover a large area of country. It will be seen that this section is strong in collectors of natural history; the country through which we march is very moustainous and wild in character and we hope to discover many new spec

THE RECENT TRIPLE TRACEDY.

Death of Another Victim-Mrs. Maggiori

Louis Margraf—the young German who was shot in the head and hand by his brother-iniaw, Carlo J. Maggiori, an Italian painter, in East Houston street, on the afternoon of the 10th instant-died on Monday evening in Bellevue Hospital, where he had been under treatment since the occurrence. Maggiori's wife had left him on account of ill treatment, and on the day named he called upon her at 415 East. Houston street for the pretended purpose of negotiating for a separation or a divorce. On leaving the room and reaching the bottom of a flight of stairs Maggiori drew a pistol and shot his wife in the left breast. Margraf, who was present, interfered to protect his sister, and in turn pursued Maggiori into the Eleventh precinct station house, where he snot him in the right ioin as he was running up the stairs toward the Captain's desk. Maggiori died in three days afterward, and now we record the death of Margraf.

A post-mortem examination on the body of young Margraf showed that he had extensive valvular disease of the heart, which greatly tended to hasten his death. Had he been in perfect health it is quite possible that Margraf might have survived his liquites. Mrs. Caroline Maggiori is still confined in the hospital, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. Coroner Young has the case in charge, but the investigation is now reduced to a mere formal matter. pital, where he had been under treatment since the

CORPORATION ADVERTISING.

The Pomeroy Mandamus Case-Opinion of Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, Explaining the Duties of the Board of Audit in the Premises The Items of Charges To Be Rigorously Examined and Only Such as are Just To Be Paid.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, in relation to the mandamus applied for on behalf of Mark H. Pomeroy to compel the Board of Audit and Apportion ment to audit and allow his claim for publishing the Corporation advertising in the Daily Democrat Unusual interest attaches to the decision from the fact of this being a test case, and there being some eighty other papers having claims of a similar character, amounting, in the aggregate, to about two million dollars, against the city, and for which they are anxiously seeking payment. The decision which is given in full below, is an exhaustive one, and, as will be seen, orders the Board to audit only such items as they may find just and equitably charged against the city and county. The fol-

The question presented for the consideration of the Court is whether the relator has any legal claim against the city and county of New York which it is the duty of the Board of Audit to investigate and settle. The solution of this question depends upon the construction given to the second section of chapte 37 cm. the way of 1872. The county of the construction given to the second section of the proprietors of the seam of the second proprietors of the seam of the second proprietors of the second proprietor of second proprietor of second proprietors of the second proprietor of second proprietors of the second proprietor of second proprietors of

A part of the reintor's services, however—viz., those specified in schedules A and B, appended to his affidavit—was performed under color of legal authority on the lat of December, 1868; his newspaper, the Daily Democrat, was selected by the Mayor and Comptroller, under chapter 853 of the Laws of that year, as one of the journals wherein the proceedings of the Common Council and the notices of its committees should be published. In 1850 there was no legislation on the subject. In 1870 the Mayor and Comptroller were authorized to designate seven daily and six weekly newspapers for such advertising purposes, and it was declared to be unlawful to pay any money for advertising thereafter made or incurred, of any description, for or on account of the Corporation, except to such newspapers (Laws of 1870, chapter 383). No designations were made under this act, and the power thereby conferred remained unexecuted. In 1871 the Mayor and Comptroller were authorized to designate from time to time nine morning or evening daily and nine weekly newspapers to publish such digrest of the proceedings of the Common Council as might be prepared and authorized under the direction of these two officials (Laws of 1871, chapter 574). All

THE NEWSYAPERS AUTHORIZED

by this act were duly designated, but none of the relator's journals were selected. The advertising specified in schedules A and B was done in 1870, after the passage of chapter 383 of the Laws of that year and solely under the authority of the designation of December 1, 1888. If the work had been done after the designation of the nine daily and nine weekly newspapers under the act of 1871 it would have been plainly illegal, and the Court could not have treated it as within even the broad language and equitable spirit of the act of 1872. But it was all done in 1870, without any notice, express or implied, of the revocation of the original appointment, and it may well be in view of the failure to designate a fresh, the above views are correct, it comes within the purview of

South Street Merchants Charged with

Fraud. The Custom House officers went to the office of J. P. Phillips & Sons, commission merchants, of No. 56 South street, yesterday, and took possession of their books and papers on a charge that the firm had been engaged in defrauding the government. It is alleged that the merchants have been in the habit of importing considerable quantities of macaroni from Italy and invoicing the goods at one and a half francs below the market value. A cargo which arrived a short time ago and was so invoiced was detained at the Custom House until the firm paid a penalty. Messrs. Phillips have been in business for several years, and they assert that they are entirely innocent of any intent to undervalue the goods sent to them. They claim that most of the goods which passed through the Custom House in their name were intended for small Italian dealers in this country, for whom they merely acted as forwarding agents. In some instances the consigner of such goods would forward two or three hundred cases of macaroni to them direct to seil on commission. They were not sufficiently informed to know the home value of the macaroni, and had to go according to the invoices in their transactions with the Custom House. When they found that macaroni was selling at eight france per case in Italy, they immediately increased the price on the invoices to that amount. They stigmatize the action of the government authorities as an outrage, and say that the seizure of their books will seriously interrupt their business. value. A cargo which arrived a short time ago and

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Charged with Forging a Tobacco Bond-Alleged Dealing in "Washed" Internal Revenue Stamps-Kelly, the Alleged Counterfeiter, To Be Speedily Tried-Charge of Fraudulent Bankruptoy-Criminal Cases in the United States Courts-Trials in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Alleged Forgery of a Tobacco Bond.

Before Judge Shipman.
The United States vs. Jonas Rosenbourgh.—A hearing was commenced in this case yesterday, the action being brought to recover taxes and penalties due the government by Simon Adler, a tobacconist, on whose bond, given to secure the government payment of taxes and penalties that might accrue, Jonas Rosenbourgh's name appears as surety. The defence of Rosenbourgh is that he never signed the bond in question, and that what purports to be his signature is a forgery. The case was opened and then adjourned for further hearing. This is one of several cases in which the government has recovered judgment against tobacco and whiskey recovered judgment against tobacco and whiskey men, and in which, on recourse having been had against their bonds, the sureties have set up the defence of forgery, alleging that their names have been signed to the bonds by persons who have been procured to personate the alleged sureties.

The Goodall "Washed" Stamp Case. This case, in which Frederick A. Goodall is charged vith dealing in "washed" internal revenue stamps, came on for trial yesterday in this Court. Goodall, who is a very respectable looking man, asserts that he was entirely ignorant of the character of the stamps in question, which were internal reve-nue stamps, which had had the cancellation marks extracted by a chemical process, on the other hand, Morris S. Sullivan, one of Colonel Whitley's detectives, testified positively that he (Sullivan) person-ated a clerk in a broker's office, and that Goodali brought him the stamps in a surreptitious manner, there being a tacit understanding between them in relation to the character of the stamps, and sold them to him at a considerable discount, Goodall being arrested immediately after the sale. The trial will be resumed this morning.

The Kelly Counterfeiting Case. Patrick J. Kelly, who for the last twenty years, it s alleged, has been the agent through whom the passers of small amounts of counterfeit money in passers of small amounts of counterfeit money in this city have obtained their supplies, was yester-day arraigned in this Court to have a day set for his trial. His counsel desired an indefinite post-ponement and wanted his ball fixed at a moderate amount. The Court fixed the ball at \$20,000, and set the case down peremptorily for trial on Friday next; Kelly going back to jail in default of giving the required bail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptey.

Before Judge Blatchford. William F. Jobb et al. vs. Joseph P. Bronner .-The argument in this case was concluded yesterday. It is alleged that Bronner, who is a grocer up town, fraudulently prevented a large amount of his property from coming into the hands of the plaintiff, who was the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Bronner. It was contended by Bronner's counsei that Bronner acted in perfect good faith in the transactions, and without any intent to keep any of his property that was justly liable for his debts from coming into the hands of the assignee. Decision was reserved.

United States Court Criminal Cases. Great complaint has arisen owing to the infrequency of the, sessions of the United States Courts at which criminal cases are tried, large numbers of at which criminal cases are tried, large numbers of persons who have been committed for trial and who are unable to give bail having to lie in jail for months before their cases can come to trial. It is now proposed to ameliorate this condition of affairs by either having more frequent criminal sessions of the Court, or by giving the United States Commissioners the powers conferred upon Police Justices of this city (either singly or sitting in special sessions), of summarily finally disposing of all such cases in which the accused parties do not demand jury trials.

The Summer Recess.

During the summer months, owing to the de-crease in business in the United States Circuit Court, the clerk's office of that Court will close at three P. M., and counsel or attorneys having business in connection with suits pending are notified to govern themselves accordingly.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of the Application of Wilhelmine Wiener, &c.—Reference ordered.

Smith vs. Poole.—Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount found by the referee, with costs, Christopher vs. Lugar et al.—Reference confirmed and order granted.

The People, &c., vs. The Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. Society.—Order settled.

By Judge Brady.

John Murphy vs. P. McCaffrey et al. (four cases).—Orders granted discharging receiver, &c.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Decision. By Judge Van Brunt,
William O'Toole vs. P. Garvin et al.—Case set-

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Rowe vs. Von Mounen.—Defendant must attend before referee on two days' notice. Motion for appointment of receiver denied.

In the matter of the accounting of Robert J. Ross, Assignee.—The order is not in proper form. De Graw vs. Bennett.—Motion denied, but without prejudice as to renewal against De Graw.

Stewart et al. vs. Berge.—If the appeal has been perfected the order to stay proceedings is necessary. Motion denied.

Stillman vs. Drake.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Boarding House Keeper Acquitted of an Alleged Larceny. Before Recorder Hackett. The trial of Mrs. Henrietta Gower, charged with

larceny, which was commenced on Monday afternoon, was suddenly concluded. The accused was indicted for feloniously possessing herself of a piece of lace, valued at \$50, which belonged to Rosalie Cohen, who hired a room of her in July, 1871, the defendant keeping a boarding house in Fourteenth street. The complainant was making a lengthy statement of the case, when Mr. Howe rose and informed the Court that there were a number of witnesses present to testify to the good character of the accused, and also to the fact that the prosecuting witness was notified of Mrs. Gower's intention to move, and requested to pay the rent due and remove her trunks, but that she had never done so. His Honor intimated that the case ought to have been disposed of in a civil court, and being assured by the counsel that Mrs. Gower was willing to deliver all the property of Miss Cohen to her, the jury was instructed to render a verdict of not guilty. Cohen, who hired a room of her in July, 1871, the Grand Larcentes.

Charles Karschow pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the charge being that on the 13th of May he stole a gold locket worth \$100, the property of Leopoldine Ambrose, who was stopping at

erry of Leopoidine Ambrose, who was stopping at Heibner's Hotel, in the Bowery. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

James McNab (a youth), who was indicted for robbing Dennis Casson, on the 3d inst., of a gold watch and chain, worth \$300, while passing through the Tenth avenue, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. His Honor imposed the highest penalty, which was five years in the State Prison. Miner, the "Pal" of Chauncey Johnson,

Convicted of Larceny.

Almost the entire session of the Court was occupled in the trial of two separate indictments against Henry Miner and Charles (alias Chauncey) Johnson. charging them with grand larceny. The prisoner Miner was tried first, and the evidence, which was all on one side, was very brief and conclusive. The complainant, Edmond Debuck, the agent of the Swiss Manufacturing Company, whose office is at 36 East Fourteenth street, stated that on the eth of June Johnson and a man named Morton entered the store at hall-past two o'clock and asked to see some carved frames, which he proceeded to show them. Shortly afterwards Miner entered and went to the office, which was partitioned off, and stole \$105 in bills which Mr. Debuck had left on his desk. Miner was met at the door by George Flanigan, a clerk in the store, but he not knowing that any theft was committed permitted him to go. Immediately Mr. Debuck suspected something and told Flannigan to run after him. He did so, but Miner had escaped. He was arrested five days after upon the description given by Messrs. Debuck and Fjanigan, who bositively identified him. The com-Miner was tried first, and the evidence, which was

plainant, believing that Johnson and Morton were acting in complicity with Miner, detained them. Officer Woolsey proved that at half-past one o'clock upon the day in question he saw the three prisoners together on the corner of Twenty-second

prisoners together on the corner of Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue.

The accused offered no testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

His counsel asked to have judgment postponed for a few days in order to show the Court that recently Miner had been an industrious man.

Assistant District Attorney Stewart said Miner was one of the most notorious thieves in the city, and that he held in his hand indictments against him in other names. im in other names.

The Recorder remarked that he would pass sentence next Friday. Chauncey Johnson on Trial for Grand

At the termination of this trial Charles Johnson alias Chauncey Johnson, an alleged notorious criminal, was placed at the bar. Mr. Howe defended him, and occupied considerable time in procuring a jury. The evidence was precisely the same as that adduced was precisely the same as that adduced upon the trial of Miner, with the additional facts that Johnson and Morton were placed in charge of one of Mr. Debuck's workmen: that while he went out for an officer they broke away from him; while they were running down stairs they were caught by Mr. Debuck and Officer Folis and arrested on the spot. The Clerk of the Court produced the record, which showed that on the 21st of December, 1870, Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny in the Oyer and Terminer, and was sent to the State Prison for one year by Judge Cardozo. This item of proof was given to establish an allegation in the indictment, charging the accused with a second offence, which, if established, enables the Court to send the party to the State Prison for ten years. Johnson was examined in his own behalf; and, while admitting that he was in Miner's company that afternoon, he said that he did not know he (Miner) intended to go into Debuck's place.

Mr. Howe, in his address to the jury, said all that he could for his client, and Mr. Stewart contended with equal vigor that it was important to the interests of the community that Johnson, who had served a number of years in the State Prison, should be put out of the way.

As the case was not inished till a late hour the Recorder postponed his charge till this (Wednesday) morning. upon the trial of Miner, with the additional facts

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-Held by Judges

Leonard, Ingraham and Gibson.—Nos. 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158, 159, 26, 80, 100, 134, 161, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170. 167, 168, 166, 170.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 52, 69, 73, 93, 163, 167. Call 115.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—
Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt. The Suit Against the Belt Railroad Con pany-\$8,000 Damages Awarded.

Mary Meyers vs. The Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.—This case was re-ported yesterday. The plaintin claimed damages n the sum of \$20,000 for injuries received by being thrown from one of the company's cars in the month of June, 1868. She was enceinte at the time, and while stepping off the ear the vehicle was started suddenly and she was thrown violently to the street. She had a premature delivery as the result of the accident, and has since been seriously affected.

The company claimed that the occurrence was

affected.

The company claimed that the occurrence was the result of her own negligence.

Yesterday morning the jury in the case rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff and assessed the damages at \$8,000.

Hugh Webster's Suits. When Hugh Webster kept a grocery store at St. James place and Fulton avenue he purchased from a man who came to the store a quantity of gro ceries. Subsequently Hugo Hirsch appeared at the store, and, claiming that the goods belonged to

store, and, claiming that the goods belonged to him and had been taken by one of his clerks, took them away. Webster was also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen property, but was acquitted. He thereupon brought suit against Hirsch for false imprisonment and recovered damages. Yesterday he brought another suit to recover \$114, the amount he paid for the groceries in question, and \$500 damages additional for the setzure. Hirsch said that the groceries belonged to him, and therefore he had a right to take them from Webster.

The jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

CITY COURT-PART L Suit Against an Insurance Company.

Before Judge Neilson. Abner C. Keeney, Receiver, &c., of Keeney & Clarke, vs. Andes Insurance Company.—The plantiff, as receiver of the firm of Keeney & Clarke. brings suit to recover \$951 12 of the defendants or damages sustained by them from a fire which occurred in their factory, Nos. 628 and 630 West Forty-seventh street, in the city of New York, in

July, 1871.

The defence of the defendants is that the plain-tiffs vitiated their policy by building other build-ings for furnaces. Ac., without the consent of the

CITY COURT-PART 2. Run Over by a Hearse and Getting Six Cents Damages.

Before Judge McCue. Patrick Colgan was run over by John Farrell's norses and hearse, in Raymond street, on the 5th of August last, and had one of his legs broken. Yesterday he sued Farrell for \$5,000 damages for the

injury.

Farrell said that the horses were going slowly, and that the accident to Colgan was the result of his own negligence, as he had iull warning.

The jury gave plaintin six cents damages.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 98, 237, 216, 75, 291, 292, 198, 303, 103, 155, 260, 285, 5, 300, 301, 230, 168, 207, 287, 344, 205, 160, 100, 257, 212, 304, 305, 306, 307.

A DISCARDED WIFE'S TROUBLES. The History of an Assault and Battery Case-Conspiring to Get Rid of

Troublesome Wife. The habitues of the Yorkville Police Court wan into ecstacles yesterday over a bit of scandal which came out during the examination of an ordinary assault and battery case.

Mrs. Ann Congdon, a handsome young widow.

who keeps a boarding house at 243 East Fifty-fourth street, charged Mrs. Ann E. Hatch, of Yonkers, with having struck her and threatened to take her life at the Grand Central depot on Saturday last. The cause of the trouble between the ladies seems to be this:—Mr. Hatch the ladies seems to be this:—Mr. Hatch some five years ago, so it is alleged, during the absence in England of his wife, formed the acquaint-ance of Mrs. Congdon, whose little dinners he liked so well that his wife on her return could not induce him to come back to her, although she had been his faithful wife for twenty-one years. For the last two and a half years it is said he has lived at Mrs. Congdon's house, and on one occasion when he proposed returning to his wife Mrs. Congdon threatened if he did "she'd let daylight through him." He at once reconsidered his proposal and concluded to remain where he was. He told Mrs. Hatch a few weeks ago how matters stood, and she determined to speak to Mrs. Congdon in person, and for the first time. Last Friday, while the latter was at Tarrytown, Mrs. Hatch had an interview with her for this purpose. Her husband happened, by mere chance of course, to be at that village on the same day, and the interview with Mrs. Congdon proving unsatisfactory, Mrs. Hatch came on to this city in the same train with her husband. On their arrival at the depot, in Forty-second street, the women met, and, of course, there was a grand row. It was plain to the Court that Mrs. Hatch was being imposed upon, for the counsel for Mrs. Congdon reaiso, as Mrs. Hatch declares, Hatch's private counsel. The lawyer who appeared for the foriorn wife brought out these facts so successfully that the Court peremptorily dismissed the complaint. The counsel for Mrs. Congdon was so shockell at the counsel for Mrs. Congdon was so shockell at the counsel for Mrs. Congdon hat he bounced out of the Court, almost forgetting his hat in his hurry, It is presumed he has had enough of York-ville Police Court practice for some time to come. some five years ago, so it is alleged, during the ab-

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Reuben A. Vance, of this city, was yesterday charged with perjury at the Yorkville Police Court. The complainant, Mr. William Baldwin, of No. 124 The complainant, Mr. William Baldwin, of No. 124
East Eighty-second street, in his statement of the
case, testified that the Doctor such him in the
Court of Common Pleas for the amount of a bill
which the Doctor swore he owed him for medical
attendance. Mr. Baldwin now charges that Dr.
Vance swore falsely, and to prove it he says he will
bring Dr. Taylor, of No. 50 Amity street, who
examined him, on the stand. The examination of
the case was adjourned until next Monday week.
Dr. Vance was in the meantime allowed to go on
his Darola.

STOKES.

Not a Single Juror Obtained from Yesterday's Panel.

What Judge Ingraham Tinks About the Matter.

The suggestion made in the HERALD of yesterny that possibly not a single juryman would be be tained out of the further panel of a hundred order by the Judge was borne out by the fact. The Coayesterday labored absolutely in vain, and, and four hours spent in the administering of oaths the clerk and in the examination by the counse the gentlemen subposnaed, was forced to adjour without having secured even one additional jur The roll of jurors, therefore, remains exactly the same as vesterday morning-ten good and true men, with a couple of vacant chairs.

If possible the proceedings were even more drearily tedious than ever. The Judge, the jurors the counsel, the reporters, the victims of the last panel and the spectators all looked utterly con-quered and demoralized by this long strain upon their patience. Gloomy, too, were the forebodings as to the future. At the rate of nothing a day the trial may be of course indefinitely prolonged, and only here and there could be found some sanguine believer in good fortune who would venture a hope that to-morrow the "abhor ed vacuum" would be filled. If it be filled, however, it will be probably by a couple of gentlemen whose names will be called early in the morning, before every one has had ocular proof of the ease with which they can escape long days—perhaps a couple of weeks—of hard work and privation and anxious responsibility. And certainly the temptation to slightly stretch one's conscience and affirm that you have a fixed opinion is singularly great when the painful realities of being a juryman have been for an hour or two before your eyes. No more wretched and weary men could be looked upon than the unfortunate decemvirate that restlessly fidget in their appointed seats and sigh for the "beginning of the end." They are not by any means the sort of ship's company that a man of cheerful disposition, endowed with ordinary respect for his digestion, would care to join.

The routine of examination of the candidates for jurors must, by this time, be familiar to all. At any rate it seems to be familiar enough to the candidates for jurors must, by this time, be familiar to all. At any rate it seems to be familiar enough to the candidates for jurors done in the counsel, and inst as he begins, "Formed an opinion as to the," they break cheerly in with a response, "Yes, sir, and a very strong one and it would require a good d al of evidence to yellow the counsel of the panel the Judge said he should order a further panel of a hundred and fifty instead of a hundred as heretofore. He would have ordered a larger panel the day before if he had though it would have been exhausted by two o'clock in the afternoon, but as the subpenaing of jurors entailed a very heavy expense upon the city he had been anxious not to call more names than could be got through during one sitting of the Court.

Mr. McKeon then began to re as to the future. At the rate of nothing a day the trial may be of course indefinitely prolonged, and

WAS IT MURDER?

Mysterious Case of Death by Violence of a Cartman-Can the Police Throw Any Light on the Subject? A rather mysterious case was brought to light yesterday in this city, which may in the end prove

to be another case of murder. The police learned yesterday, or rather were informed by parties liv-ing in the neighborhood of No. 204 Madison street that "James Dougherty, of No. 17 Centre street, itruckman by occupation, was killed by his horse while grooming him, and died two hours after The facts of the case, as ascertained before Deputy Coroner Cushman, are as follows:-Dough erty was in the employ of the firm of Edwin Ferri & Co., Washington street, and was considered a sober and industrious man. He was sen on Monday morning to Brooklyn, to Wood ruff & Robinson's store, on Congress wharf Atlantic Deck, with orders to get a load o salt. He was expected to be at the Washington Stores again at one o'clock if he did not delay or the way. However, nothing was heard from hir all the afternoon. About six o'clock last even firm who employed Dougherty, was informed b one of his drivers, who had gone to the stables in Rutgers street, that Dougherty had been found ly Rutgers street, that Dougherty had been found ly ing unconscious on a pile of hay in the building and that it was generally believed that he had been kicked by his horse. Examination by two doctors showed that Dougherty had been struck by some bilding on or blunt Instrument just over the heart a dark mark near the left nipple being the only evidence of the blow. He had also a slight scratch on the nose and one over the left eye, from which blood was oozing when he was found. In quiry by Mr. Currin in the neighborhood of the stables and investigation by the detectives to whom he entrusted the case show that about one o'clock a voung man drove up to the stables with Dough erty's truck, put the ho'se in the stable and their went away. Dougherty was lying on the truch bleeding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the bedding from the mouth when it was driven up he bedding from the bedding from the hay, where he was found in a dying condition six hours afterwards. It appears that his aunt, who lives in the neighborhood, went into the stable about two o'clock and put a newspaper over his face to keep the dies from annoying him, she being at the time huly under the impression that he had simply lain down to take a nap. The detectives ascertained, once they got well to work on the case, that Dougherty had been seen, about twelve o'clock, near the warehouse in Brooklyn where he was sent to get the sait; but where, it has been learned, he did not call. His cart was backed up to the sidew ing unconscious on a pile of hay in the building and that it was generally believed that he had beer

THE FUNERAL OF EX-ASSEMBLYMAN O'NEILL

The funeral services of James O'Neill, ex-member of Assembly from the Ninth district, took place at his late residence, 810 Greenwich street, vesterday morning at ten o'clock. The remains were encased in a handsome rosewood casket, the iid of which contained a silver plate bearing the following in scription:- "James O'Neill, died June 22, 1872, aged 37 years, 5 months and 4 days." The room in which the remains lay, as well as the casket, were fragrant with rare and choice flowers. The pall bearers were:—Superintendent Kelso, ex-Judge Dodge, ex-Alderman Flynn, John Richardson, Chrise Connor, William A. Jennings, John Houghtalin, Daniel Williams and Buck Brown. At ten o'clock the friends of the deceased accompanied the remains to St. Joseph's church, corner of West Washington place and Sixth avenue where a selection. ington place and Sixth avenue, where a solemn high mass was held by Father Farrell. The Board of Excise, of which deceased was chief clerk, were present, also the B. H. P. Club, the Thomas Jefferson Club and the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth ward. The remains were interred.

ASSISTANT ALDERMAN HARTT'S FUNERAL The funeral services over the remains of the late Assistant Alderman Charles P. Hartt took place yesterday afternoon, in Dr. Booth's church, University place and Tenth street, and were conversity place and Tenth street, and were attended by the relatives of the deceased, Mayor Hail, several of the Board of Aldermen, a large number of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, many of the attaches of the city government, besides a number of other friends. The casket containing the remains, placed on a catafalque in front of the pulpit, was covered with wreaths and coronets of immortelles. The Rev. Dr. Booth delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased. The remains are to be interred in Troy.